

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-31 are pending in the application. Claims 1-15 and 17-31 are rejected. Claim 16 is objected to. Claims 3, 16, and 23 have been amended. No new matter has been added herein.

Corrections

Claim 16 has been amended herein in order to correct a typographical error. “The method of Claim 15”, was corrected to read “The partner specific user interface of Claim 15”.

CLAIM REJECTIONS35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 4 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Examiner noted that the term “class” is not defined within the spec. Claims 4 and 23 have been amended to replace the word “class” with the word “type”.

The term “type” is described in context with the specification at least on pages 7-8, lines 24 through 2, and page 9, lines 20-25. Applicants respectfully submit that the use of the term “type” in dependent Claims 4 and 23 is described in the specification in such a way as to

reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claims 4 and 23 have overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph and is in condition for allowance.

35 U.S.C. §102(e)

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Lillie (US 2005/0065913 A1) (hereinafter referred to as “Lillie”). Applicants have reviewed the cited reference and respectfully submit that the embodiments of the present invention as recited in Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31 are not anticipated by Lillie. The rejection is respectfully traversed for the reasons below.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31

Applicants respectfully direct the Examiner to independent Claim 1 that recites that an embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for selecting skinnable interfaces comprising:

accessing user specific information upon installation of an application on a computing resource that is associated with a user, said user associated with said user specific information;

determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information; and

configuring said application to incorporate said selected UI skin as a default UI skin for said application.

(emphasis added).

Claim 20 contains limitations similar to those found in Claim 1. Claims 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 22, and 12, depend from independent Claim 1 and recite further limitations of the claimed invention. Claims 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31 depend from independent Claim 20 and recite further limitations of the claimed invention.

**Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim.** *Lindemann*

*Maschinefabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Applicants respectfully submit that Lillie fails to disclose each and every element of Claim 1, arranged as in the claim.

Specifically, Lillie fails to teach “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information” as is set forth in Claims 1 and 20, thereby rendering the 35 U.S.C. §102(e) rejection improper. In contrast, Lillie purportedly teaches a method which provides “a portal user with role-based access to components on a network via portlets within the portal”. Furthermore, “The role-based access can be sharable such that one or more users with a similar role can instantiate instances of a shared portal”. Lillie, Abstract. Applicants’ method for selecting skinnable interfaces involves “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific

information”. Lillie’s apparatus on the other hand does not have a plurality of UI skins from which to choose. Instead, Lillie focuses on a system “for sharing profiles amongst user interfaces”. Lillie, paragraph 0036, lines 1-3. In one embodiment, Lillie’s invention focuses upon the problem in which “an operator such as an electrician, technician or tester can be delayed from commencing and/or completing a task while waiting for the IT administrator to provide suitable privileges, generate accounts and/or troubleshoot problems.” Lillie, paragraph 0007, lines 3-6.

Accordingly, Lillie discloses an invention which provides “a user with access to components in an industrial environment based on a “who, what, where” approach wherein portal configurations can be shared amongst users with similar roles. Lillie, paragraph 0009, lines 1-10. Lillie determines portal configurations based upon user profiles in order that these portal configurations may be shared amongst users with similar roles. Lillie, paragraph 0009, lines 1-10. Applicants’ method on the other hand involves a plurality of different user interface skins available for selection once a user installs an application. A specific user interface is selected based upon user specific information.

The portal configuration designed to be shared amongst similar users of Lillie is much different from the different user interface skins associated with different users and their user specific information designed to be applied to the same base application. In Applicants’ invention, “...the same base application is able to exhibit distinctive and unique UIs”. Application, page 7, lines 11-12.

Lillie fails to teach or suggest “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information”. In fact, Lillie purportedly teaches a method which portal configurations can be shared amongst users with similar roles. Lillie focuses upon providing access to a single portal by many similar users, whereas Applicants focus upon providing a selection of a plurality of UI skins on a single application, for a variety of users who may have nothing in common. Thus, Lillie fails to teach or suggest “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information”, as claimed.

Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that Lillie does not teach the Applicants’ invention as is set forth in Claims 1 and 20, and, as such, Claims 1 and 20 traverse the Examiner’s basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Applicants also respectfully submit that Lillie does not teach the present claimed invention as is recited in Claims 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, and 12 dependent on Claim 1, and Claims 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31 dependent on Claim 20, and that these Claims overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being dependent on an allowable base claim.

Claims 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 26, and 27

In the Office Action the Examiner rejected Claims 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 26, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lillie in view of Saidenberg et al. (US 2004/0003347 A1), hereinafter referred to as “Saidenberg”. Applicants have reviewed the cited

reference and respectfully submit that the present invention is not rendered obvious over Lillie in view of Saidenberg for the following rationale.

Independent Claim 1, upon which Claims 7 and 8 are dependent, includes the feature “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information”. As discussed herein, Applicants have reviewed Lillie and do not understand Lillie to teach “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information”. Moreover, the combination of Lillie and Saidenberg fails to teach or suggest this claim limitation because Saidenberg does not overcome the shortcomings of Lillie.

**To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.** In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974) (emphasis added) Nowhere in Saidenberg is it taught, “determining a selected user interface (UI) skin from a plurality of UI skins based on said user specific information”. Therefore, since all of the claim limitations of independent Claim 1 are not taught, Applicants respectfully assert that Lillie in view of Saidenberg does not teach the Applicants’ claimed embodiment.

Furthermore, Applicants understand Saidenberg to teach “a system for determining a set of applications that can be accessed by a group of constituency of entitled users from among the applications associated with a server system.” Saidenberg, Abstract. Based on profiles maintained for each entity (company) code and subentity (service) code, a user may receive

entitlements to a set of applications associated with the user's constituency. Saidenberg, paragraph 0009, Figure 7. "In this manner, suites of applications can be redeployed as appropriate to various user communities". Saidenberg, paragraph 0009, lines 14-15. Whereas, Applicants understand Lillie to teach a method by which a portal configuration can be shared amongst users with similar roles.

Applicants respectfully submit that Saidenberg teaches away from configuring a network portal to be shared amongst various users (in order to reduce the delay caused by an IT administrator granting suitable privileges to users [Lillie, paragraph 0007, lines 1-6]) because Applicants understand Saidenberg to teach a method for separating what was once a shared application into a set of applications to be accessed only by entitled users. Therefore, since Saidenberg teaches away from Lillie, Applicants respectfully assert that Lillie in combination with Saidenberg do not suggest the claimed embodiments.

Claims 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19 include the features:

a background presentation as background to a user interface application, wherein said background presentation is associated with a selected skin chosen from a plurality of skins based on user specific behavioral logic, wherein said user specific behavioral logic is obtained during installation of an application on a computing resource; and at least one category that is dynamically defined based on said user specific behavioral logic and that is added to said background presentation in said selected skin for said user interface application, wherein said category comprises related links to local resources on said computing resource and web based resources.

As Examiner has noted on page 9, Lillie does not teach the feature "wherein said background presentation is associated with a selected skin chosen from a plurality of skins based on user

specific behavioral logic”. Moreover, the combination of Lillie and Saidenberg fails to teach or suggest this claim limitation because Saidenberg does not overcome the shortcomings of Lillie.

For example, the Examiner seems to equate the term ‘subentity code’ from Saidenberg, with ‘behavioral logic information’. Figure 7 of Saidenberg denotes that a subentity code is a code associated with a service, which is itself associated with a company. A subentity code is not behavioral logic. Applicants’ behavioral logic information is information which may create an association between the user and a selected business partner. (Application, page 10) For example:

the behavioral logic information may indicate from which retailer the user purchased the computing resource upon which the application is operating. In that case, an association can be made in which the user is a customer of the selected business partner, the retailer from which the user purchased the computing resource.

Application, page 10.

While paragraph 0062 of Saidenberg states, “information may be grouped, arranged, or selected for display in accordance with user preferences 815 associated with entitled users accessing the corresponding application 450”, nowhere does Saidenberg describe selecting a user interface skin based on the association between a user and a selected business partner (behavioral logic information). Therefore, Applicants respectfully assert that Lilly in combination with Saidenberg does not teach, disclose, or suggest the claimed embodiments of Claim 13.



With respect to Claims 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19, Applicants respectfully state that Claims 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19 depend from the allowable Independent Claim 13, and recite further features of the present claimed invention.

With respect to Claims 26 and 27, Applicants respectfully state that Claims 26 and 27 depend from the allowable Independent Claim 20 and recite further features of the present claimed invention.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully state that Claims 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 26, and 27 overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lillie in view of Saidenberg. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 26, and 27 are allowable as pending from allowable base claims and reciting additional features.

#### Claims 3 and 22

In the Office Action the Examiner rejected Claims 3 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lillie in view of O'Neil et al. (US 7127232 B1), hereinafter referred to as "O'Neil". Applicants have reviewed the cited reference and respectfully submit that the present invention is not rendered obvious over Lillie in view of O'Neil for the following rationale.

With respect to Claim 3, Applicants respectfully state that Claim 3 depends from the allowable independent Claim 1 and recites further features of the present claimed invention.

With respect to Claim 22, Applicants respectfully state that Claim 22 depends from the allowable independent Claim 20 and recites further features of the present claimed invention.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully state that Claims 3 and 22 overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lillie in view of O'Neil. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 3 and 22 are allowable as pending from allowable base Claims and reciting additional features.

#### Claims 9 and 28

In the Office Action the Examiner rejected Claims 9 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lillie in view of Wong et al. (US 6968364 B1), hereinafter referred to as "Wong". Applicants have reviewed the cited reference and respectfully submit that the present invention is not rendered obvious over Lillie in view of Wong for the following rationale.

With respect to Claim 9, Applicants respectfully state that Claim 9 depends from the allowable independent Claim 1 and recites further features of the present claimed invention. With respect to Claim 28, Applicants respectfully state that Claim 28 depends from the allowable independent Claim 20 and recites further features of the present claimed invention.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully state that Claims 9 and 28 overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lillie in view of Wong. As such, Applicants

respectfully submit that Claims 9 and 28 are allowable as pending from allowable base Claims and reciting additional features.

CONCLUSION

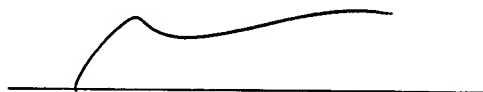
In light of the above-listed remarks and amendments, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1-31 overcome the rejections of record. Therefore, allowance of Claims 1-31 is respectfully solicited.

The Examiner is urged to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,

WAGNER BLECHER LLP

Date: 7/9/, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John P. Wagner", is written over a horizontal line.

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